THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1103.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

A General Meeting

OF THE

Dismal Swamp Canal Company,

IS requested at the Eagle Tavern in Norfolk, on Wednesday the 25th of May next. As matters of the utmost consequence to the company will be laid before the meeting, it is hoped the members will not fail to attend, either personally or by proxy. All shares, on which the requisitions, heretofore made, shall not be paid on or before that day, will be then positively sold.

Robert Andrews, Pr.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Robert Bousb,
James Hunter, } Directors.

April 11, 1803,

PHILIP LARUS,

DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profession, and hopes by his assiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addressed to him, opposite the Post Office, will be strictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpose of securing to Mr. David Maitland the sum of money therein mentioned, will be sold by public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thousand one hundred acres, (be the same more or less) which were purchased by the said Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, esq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 11th May, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the subscribers, all the remaining effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of

LAMP-BLACK,

In hhds. and a variety of other articles.

Also, sundry articles of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suggested by the said Thompson to be Consignments—viz.

ROSE BLANKETS,
TURKEY COTTON,
TWINE,
MARSEILLES, DIMITY,
GREAT COATS,
BREECHES,
WAISTCOATS,
DOLLS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS,
SWANSDOWN, &c.
PLATED CANDLESTICKS,
GILT WATCHES,
RAZORS, LANCETS,
PENKNIVES,
BUTTON & BUTTON Moulds,
SCOTCH SNUFF,
TOOTH BRUSHES,
WHITE LEAD,
PRUNES, &c. &c. &c.

The remainder of the lease of a HOUSE on the main street on Shockoe-Hill, which expires on the 26th May, 1806. Possession will be given on first July next.

Also a LOT of LAND containing four acres, and lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du Val's village.

Also, 5 half acre LOTS in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plot made by William G. Payne for William Du-Val, and numbers 66, 88, 89, 90, and 91.

The titles will be made, and SIX months credit allowed the purchasers on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the Assignees.

Taylor & Brown, Auctioneers.

APRIL 13, 1803.

GEORGE WATSON

FEELS happy in rendering his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends, and the Public, for the support which his OYSTER HOUSE has received through the last season; and as that season is now over, he begs to inform them, that he intends to be prepared to furnish through the ensuing summer, at all hours of the day, nice *Relishes*, accompanied by good *Beer*, and the best *Ice Punch*, made of arrack, or otherwise, as may be wished.

N. B. A good STABLE, with a plenty of green and dry forage.

Richmond, April 16, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'cy.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Tayloe, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

BONDS due at the Custom House Richmond in the month of May become payable on the following days to wit.

	May		May
Brig Fame	10	Sh. Alexander, (King)	14
Ship Alexander, (M'Intosh)	10	Courtney	17
Speedwell	12	Re-Union	20
Hercules,	12	Flora	27
Sch. Friendship	12		

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the court house on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

N. B. The sale of the above tract of Land, is unavoidably postponed to the fourth Monday in May next. J. B.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Esq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, state of *Virginia*, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any claim on the estate, will be pleased to transmit the same to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson, Acting Executor.

2m

Alexandria, District of Columbia, *April* 14, 1803.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Mosby, and Geo. Greenhow, in pursuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, trustees for the creditors of James Dunlop, pl'ff. and David Ross, def't. in order to raise the sum of 5896 dollars 35 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further sum of 3361 dollars 65 cents, with interest at 5 per cent from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of sale, the following

Estates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houses and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the said sum of money, with interest and charges as aforesaid.

AN Estate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by estimation 1500 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardson, according to its known boundaries.

An Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Prospect*, containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joseph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouse is built; 75, on which is a store now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-house, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The sale will be by public auction, and will take place at Mr. EVANS's tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Monday the 16th of May next, when one or more of the trustees will attend and convey to the purchaser in pursuance of the trust deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be exposed to sale separately, in the order that shall appear to the trustees who may attend the most beneficial to the parties interested.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles compoing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 29, 1803. tf

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES.

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have favored the subscription for building an Academy at New Glasgow, in the county of Albemarle, are requested to attend at the said place on Friday the 10th day of June next, either in person or by proxy, to elect Trustees agreeable to act of assembly for carrying into operation the said building.

April 30, 1803. 4tp.

A few copies of HENIG's JUSTICE for sale at this Office.

No. III.

CONCERNING MR. GALLATIN AND THE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

IN my endeavours to unfold the mysterious and dangerous character of Mr. Gallatin, I am not influenced by personal enmity, or petty ambition. I consider him as the pivot of political error, and mischief. That he never did possess sufficient talents, or a sincere disposition to promote the national glory and happiness of this country. He knows well, that he is a cold, selfish, interested character, without friendship or feeling; he knows that his reputation as a statesman has proceeded from the feebleness, or indolence of those with whom he has acted. That he became a leader from several causes. These were, having no relish for society he became studious; he read with attention; he prepared himself with notes and illustrations upon all important subjects, while his fellow labourers and associates were employed in some amusement or at play. Habits grow with rapidity. Thus, when Congress adjourned from day, day to Gallatin retired to his studies, and the others to their amusements; it would of course turn out, that the strongest and most important parts of the next day's debate would fall upon him, while the others could be considered only as partizans and flankers.

Who can say how often Gallatin has detained or obstructed the proceedings of Congress by his vociferations and explanations, delivered upon some occasions with a vehemence of voice, and a strain of articulation, which not only destroyed the possibility of being understood, but grated harshly and offensively upon all the organs of sensation? Who can pretend to say how many speeches of this sort, delivered in a stile altogether unintelligible, except here and there a sentence, have been uttered upon the floor of Congress during the time when he pondered by night, and laboured by day to stop "*de reels of de government!*" Who of all those who were witnesses can say, that the speeches, which some few days afterwards appeared in the newspapers, as Gallatin's were the same which were delivered on the floor of Congress? There is no hazard in saying that the speech which was delivered, and the speech which was published were not alike; because no man, however acute his perceptions, however active and capacious his talents, and however strong his memory, could possibly take down a speech of this sort. I am too well satisfied, as to the perception of my own organs to confide in any man who will say, that upon all subjects, and upon all occasions, the stile of Mr. Gallatin was such as to enable him to understand either the articulation of every sentence which was delivered, or the scope or tendency of it. Congress were unfortunately divided into factions; the minor puppets all knew their leaders; and whether the time was spent in argument, or in jargon, it came to the same thing. The only object which required method, caution, and consistency were, "*the speech to be published,*" "*and the circular letters.*"—Under these superior advantages, and uniform consistency, the democrats have prevailed. It was matter of astonishment that the federalists did not contrive to introduce a Cherokee, or Choctaw orator to reply to Gallatin. He might have been directed to make his speech of equal length, and the leaders could, at their leisure, have published what they pleased in an opposition newspaper.

But jesting apart, there was not a candid by-stander, who belonged to neither party, or to either party, who did not believe, that if Mr. Gallatin had been the member of a polemic assembly, where all questions were argued, and decided upon their abstract merits, and where there was no party zeal, that he would have obtained little or no influence. As the case was, let him say what he would, whether in a cadence which was only here and there understood, or all *jargonic*, he knew to an unit, how many would vote with him, and the less intelligible his speech, the more certain his number.

If Gallatin did not know to a certainty, that he was positively sure of a majority upon all occasions, if he had any fears, that truth and justice would find their way into congressional decisions, would he dare to enjoy in all the pride of triumph, that very salary for his own services, which he opposed as a proper compensation for his predecessor? Every body knows that this very subject rang through the United States in all the terms of detestation, and reprobation, and that Gallatin himself was among the most clamorous.

Although this point is well understood by many persons, who will read this paper, although it has been frequently explained or noticed, yet there are, no doubt, many to whom the allusion is unknown: for such the following is written. During the session of Congress at Philadelphia, the federalists brought forward a proposition to increase the salaries of several officers of government, including that of the secretary of the treasury.—His salary at that time was 3500 dollars per year. The federalists succeeded in the proposition, and raised the salary to 5000 dollars per year. Among those who opposed this measure, no member of Congress exerted himself so much as Gallatin. It was supposed, that the time which he alone wasted in the opposition, was of more value than the difference.—At that time there was but very little prospect that a political revolution would soon have happened, by which Gallatin, and the party, would be placed at the head of public affairs; still less, that Gallatin himself would fill that very office, and enjoy that very sallary, against which he had leveled all his artillery.—These events have happened. Gallatin is now the secretary of the treasury.—The republican reader, who does not know better, expects that I am going to say, that Congress reduced the salary: that Gallatin refuses to accept of more than 3500 dollars, but all such readers will be disappointed. Gallatin takes the 5000 dollars, and no doubt would take as much more, if he could get them.—The democrats seem just as ready to get places and money, as their predecessors were: the only difference is, the federalists were very plain and candid: one might know to a fraction the extent of their views: but the democrats having tasted the benefits of falsehood and deception, in getting into power, have only to go a step further to make the most of their bargain.

This brings us to a comparison of the conduct of Timothy Pickering, and Albert Gallatin, in paying money, which the United States owed in Holland. Pickering contrived to make all the remittances in bills of exchange, with so much prudence and judgment, as to gain more than 14000 dollars, which he relinquished to the United States. Gallatin saw, or pretended to see, so much danger and difficulty in a similar transaction, that he, according to his own report, sacrificed, upon the sale of the bank stock, 120,000* dollars, besides other advantages, and yet, strange to tell, the leaders among the republicans have all united in calumniating Pickering, as a fraudulent and designing character, and the same leaders tell the same people, that Gallatin is one of the ablest financiers, one of the greatest politicians, and one of the most candid, virtuous, and upright men, who ever did exist. †

Every well informed man knows that these facts exist: that members of Congress not only conceal them from their constituents, but endeavour to obscure their vision by other misrepresentations. That the people themselves are so infatuated by prejudice, that they shut their eyes and ears against all information, except that which comes from one of their own party: very little, therefore, can be expected by writing. Listening would lead to reflection; reflection to knowledge; knowledge to a change of opinion; a change of opinion to a revolution.—All this the democrats well know; and as they have gained the ascendency by misrepresenting, or suppressing the truth, it in is vain to expect that their present or future conduct will be more just.

There are many well informed people throughout the United States, who have not only persuaded themselves, but have also persuaded many other people, and so the opinion has become general, that Mr. Gallatin is a man of pre-eminent, and superior talents. There are others who think that he is the very pinnacle of virtue, candour, and integrity. There are a few; but alas! how few, who believe that this torrent of popularity and public favor is altogether a delusion.

I intreat any of his idolatrous disciples to read the observations which I have already made upon the sale of the bank stock, and all the collateral subjects to which I have alluded, which either were connected with it, or which Gallatin, if he had understood his business, might

* *Mr. Bayard has ascertained the loss to be* 152,070 *dollars, see his speech.*

† *See General Smith's resolutions at the end of the session.*

have brought to bear. I intreat my fellow citizens to consider that this is not the liveness of a declamatory denunciation; it is not the madness of disappointment; it is not the zeal of *partyism*; it is written by one of yourselves, who neither ever had, nor sought to hold a lucrative office; who neither ever did or will attach himself to any political faction, unless there should be one which would pronounce all its decrees in the temple of truth, and perform all its deeds under the banners of justice. FEDERALIST.

To be continued.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

At a time when the whole routine of political and moral evils and defects, whether real or imaginary, have been rung through all the changes, and been made to assume every form which fancy and imagination, urged by opposition, party resentment, or a mistaken zeal, could suggest;—when panegyric and calumny are almost exhausted and breathless, by urging the discontented to ambition, and the ambitious to tumult;—when these, and every other engine of ambition, by which parties have been called into existence, which have fed those parties on malevolence, and stimulated them to such a disgraceful accumulation of animosity and jealousy, have lost much of their energy in the mischievous and shameful conflict for power, with which even vice and folly are tired, and begin to feel ashamed of their votaries;—and when numerous facts have demonstrated that parties are ONLY PARTIES: at such a time, and such is the present, a convenient opportunity occurs for calling the attention of the public to something of public concern; something which merits universal attention. It is too true, that in the struggle for supremacy, objects of common and general benefit have been superceded, and immured in the silence of death.—It is with a view to break this silence, and open a door of communication concerning objects which involve the advantage of the community, and of the individuals of which it is composed, that we now offer to the candid and SCRUTINOUS contemplation, both of the representatives, and the represented—

URISKOTES ON UTILITY;

OR,

THE SUBSTANCE OF A SPEECH

which might have been delivered in the legislative assembly, on a motion "for "leave to bring in a bill for the PROMO-"TION AND EXTENSION OF GENE-"RAL UTILITY."—The printers of newspapers (who frequently insert less important matter) will doubtless give it publicity; and it is requested that they and their correspondents, those of them who may give it two attentive perusals at least, will either confirm or refute the positions. PARMENIO.*

EURISKOTES,

TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[*No. I.*]

UNDER the auspices of that happy spirit of liberty and republican zeal for happiness and well being of the citizens of the United States, which, it is said, at present so conspicuously actuates the different members of government; and at a time when the turbulence of conflicting ambition, grasping at power and emolument, fills the presses and agitates the public mind; it may, perhaps, not be amiss or improper, even for obscurity herself to emerge from concealment, enlist under the banners of public justice, and endeavor to contribute to the sum of general good by throwing in her mite. The genius of liberty is said to be just awoke from profound sleep—She has shook off her lethargy, and commenced the diffusion of her inestimable blessings with a benevolent hand. Already much has been done towards securing social happiness and liberty, in removing all restraint from free communication, and tolerating in the citizens the free exercise of their tongues and pens. Much has been said concerning the establishment of a system of moderation and economy in finance, and rescuing the treasury from perpetual assault and divellication. These, and many other, important advantages, are said to be obtained by the citizens of these states. So be it. The writer of this, possesses no data to contradict these assertions. He has no wish to contradict them: for he would rather be sometimes deceived, than to harbour suspicions unfavorable to man.

* *When Parmenio, the Grecian, had done something which excited an universal shout from the surrounding multitude, he was instantly struck with the doubt, that what had their approbation must certainly be wrong; and turning to a philosopher who stood near him, "Pray Sir, (says he) "pardon me; I fear I have been guilty of some absurdity."—It is hoped that the present representative body do not owe their popularity to any such cause!*

Be it so then: but even admitting all this to be true, yet much more remains to be done.—"Half yet remains unsung, but narrower bound."—He who wards off an impending blow from falling on his neighbour's head, has merited his thanks and friendly retribution—He who has helped to prop his falling house, may be fed, may be sheltered under it. This however may, perhaps not improperly, be called NEGATIVE UTILITY: for to avert ill is useful; but to encrease good, is meritorious. To diminish evil is praiseworthy; but to add to the sum, and to encrease the active production and attainment of rational happiness, is sublime. Let therefore INVESTIGATION also, be roused from his slumber, to accompany and assist the genius in the work of benevolence; and let ART, the civilizer, be excited, be impelled into activity, to continue by her exertions the progressive cultivation of civilized man.

That a conspicuous and pre-eminent situation should have been assigned to these, under a civil compact formed on the basis of EQUAL AND IMPARTIAL JUSTICE AND GENERAL UTILITY; that an encouragement and assistance should have been extended to invention and art, equal to their importance; that the useful, the elegant, and whatever graces and sweetens life, by effecting an increase of convenience and happiness, and a diminution of labor; would have received in these states a real, a liberal, an ardent encouragement and assistance, was contemplated—was confidently believed, not only by the people of these states, but by the world at large. These were events to which benevolence and philanthropy looked forward with pleasing and anxious expectation, but have looked, and looked in vain. But that all good to which man has access by, or which is contemplated as arising out of, civil compact so instituted, should have been limited, or comprised in legislation: that all utility other than this, should have been left to fortuitous events, or been swallowed up in the vortex of factions contending about comparatively unimportant political opinions: that the only objects worthy of public patronage, or to which that patronage is extended, should have been OPINIONS—unreal, unsubstantial, matters of opinion: and that to profess an attachment to such opinions with the ardor of enthusiasm, should take preference of facts, and attach to their professor a conspicuous excellence of character, as if acknowledged by the approving voice of God (Vox Populi, vox Dei) was not, until verified by the event, contemplated as being within the limits of possibility.

To give full energy to the spirit of our civil compact, & to extend the active patronage of the community to the production of general utility, is not only a trust committed to the elected representatives of the people, but an important and sacred duty, which they owe to the community; to themselves; and to the whole race of man. It is not only a duty, but a justice due to civilization:—a benevolence, which though conspicuous cannot be considered, it is supposed, to be too great to be attempted.—I might say to the constituted authorities "fear not the consequences of utility, should it even for a while excite popular commotion and discontent—It is more excellent to be useful and just, than to be popular; but to be both, is to be truly great——I might assert to the people, that tho' popular opinion may sometimes be called the voice of God; yet it is not always an infallible discriminating test of talents and virtues: nor if it were, is it possible that the useful energies of the community would be the objects of popular selection; yet notwithstanding, these might, and ought to be brought into action for the common benefit, where this criterion has shewn its fallibility:—That useful talents are often obscure, & unconnected with popularity; for the most important objects of utility not being within the comprehension of common understanding, would, if presented to their consideration, be looked on as reveries, and the unreal images of a deranged mind:—that tho' great talents are not incompatible with popularity, but are sometimes the objects of it; yet that fraud & corruption often appear in ordinary cases, to be equal, if not the more successful weapons: & to offer qualifications to the sensual, flattery to the vain, and promises to the ambitious; to ride with the jockey, bett with the gambler, and drink with the sot, and riot with the debauchee, will frequently secure the shouts of a boisterous majority, where utility and virtue scarcely escape hisses:—And that there are men, and those of frequent occurrence, who without ambition enough to attract public attention by its usual unjustifiable organs, are nevertheless as capable of doing good to mankind, as some who have attained to more conspicuous situations, are of doing injury; and as much disposed to prosecute objects of real and general utility, as some of those popular guardians are to neglect them.—

People of the United States, a private citizen and a native of these states, requests your attention for a few moments, to some opinions respecting the derivation or extension of GENERAL UTILITY—opinions which have no relation to party, for with party he has no kind of connection, and to which his opinions, in the present instance, at least, shall have no reference. Political teachers—attend! for "out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

It is inculcated by those who undertake the direction of political opinion, that "that the community have a right "to the benefits resulting from the exertions of all useful talents within their "jurisdiction, as far as is consistent "with the individual well-being of their "possessor." This may be true; it is believed to be true; but on the other hand, when a man has by laudable exertions, cultivated in himself talents which require only public encouragement to mature them into utility, that this encouragement should be extended to him, appears to be equally a dictate of public justice and of reason:—yet no such extension of encouragement is found any where to exist, though the talents exist, and the right to benefits derivable from them. This subject deserves the most serious attention. The community expect from, and rely on, their representatives for the possession of all their rights; of all advantages contained within their circumference of association, both positive and negative; as well by the augmentation or production of good, as by the diminution or suppression of evil.—But if the "community have a right to "the benefits resulting from the exertions of all useful talents within their "jurisdiction," and useful talents are suffered to lie dormant, the community receive positive injury. They are deprived of their *right* in a point of great magnitude, without a comment or apology. Their most important members are rendered useless; which is the same imperfection in a society, as a paralytic limb, in an individual; and should this political paralysis be found to be an effect of civil institution, to suffer its continuance is iniquitous.—Can such a disease exist in our government? It is suspected; it is admitted to exist; and already has the sagacity of STATE PHYSICIANS reported a cure:—A nostrum, a talisman, a mystical abracadabra, which dissipates disease by the charm of words—Lo! here is the potent spell:—"LET TALENTS STEP FORTH INTO "PUBLIC NOTICE."—Gentlemen, the days of miracle are past:—"*Stretch "forth thine hand*" will not at this æra restore energy to a paralytic limb: The charm is broke, and the elements of both the physical and civil world, refuse effect, without a positive efficient cause.—Utility must be invited; must be impelled into publicity, by an adequate impelling motive and reciprocation; or the community must often want the aids of genius, and the exertions of laudable enterprize.

The capacity and inclination to effect GENERAL UTILITY, has been the real or essential objects of public patronage, in various civil institutions. This is so important a wheel in political enquiry, that it is scarcely possible to give complete motion to any political machine without it; for men are not apt to submit to controul, except by compulsion or interest: They will perpetually revolt, if in their power, unless they believe their own good connected with obedience—Hence it is manifest, that standing armies and deception, are proper implements of arbitrary and monarchic governments; and that a general extension of encouragement to ALL useful talents, is the only proper and natural support of civil institutions, founded in equal justice and common benefit: for it is greatly conspicuous, that where the community might derive positive advantage from the talents of one of its members, it would be an infatuation almost idiotic, not to assist the exertions of the individual for the common benefit. This support however, our government appears to be destitute of.

The constitution of the United States, though evidently formed on the principles of patronizing talents and utility generally, has in some respects, not equalled the expectations of some of its warmest friends, or the hopes of the world: and though considered by enlightened men, perhaps justly, to be the "world's best hope," it may not be censurable presumption in one who found SOME opinions more on effect than cause, to suspect some imperfection, either in the instrument itself, or in its application to practice. "What'er is best administered is best," is the sentiment of an enlightened man, whose opinions have acquired much currency and approbation. Perhaps this may not be strictly true, though it has doubtless much effect. It is believed, however, in the present case, that much depends on the unequitable distribution of public favor (for the distribution is unequitable) for the exertions of talents on every object of utility or elegance, excepting only legislation and the execution of laws, receive from the community no assistance or encouragement whatever, let the objects of these exertions be ever so important, and can only expect at most, what may perhaps in some cases amount to compensation for matter of fact; whilst the politician is amply supported—for what?—Why for only proposing to attempt to investigate, not to effect, some hypothetical scheme of jurisprudence, or even to give his opinion on such scheme without investigation: nor is this all, for support is afforded for this purpose, without any proof having been exhibited, or any enquiry made into his legislative talents; or, in fact, without having ascertained whether he has any talents at all. Excuse a smile at this distribution of public favor, which presents to the mind a kind of unformed, unreal image, like the shadow of a shade. With the same appearance of justice, would a private man give a dinner and quid of tobacco, to a servant who had saved his life; and liberty, with a competent estate, to him who had found his glove.

Citizens!—reflect on these positions with candor. I hold it to be incontrovertable, that they are either true or false. If they are true, the importance of the objects contemplated merits and demands the serious, decided attention and concurrence of every man, who either wishes to promote the happiness of others, or to enjoy happiness himself. If they be false, that falsehood is capable of being exhibited, and I demand the exhibition. But if this exhibition is not made, their truth will stand confessed. These observations will apply to the succeeding numbers, as well as to the present: apply them therefore, and by the weight of evidence decide.

EURISKOTES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY *for Sale.*

On MONDAY the 30th instant, between the hours of X and XI o'clock, if the the weather permits, else the next fair day, will be SOLD on the spot, to the highest bidder,

In FIVE LOTS,

(agreeably to the nett survey lately made by Mr. John Williamson)

Or in MORE, *according to the wish of Purchasers,*

Eigteen and three quarters of an Acre on Shockoe-Hill, known by the denomination of the

FRENCH GARDEN,

and its dependencies:

Beginning at the line of Wright Southgate, and terminating in a point at the corner of a street N. West of Doctor Ellis's house.

Likewise, three pieces of GROUND, supposed to contain about

TWO ACRES,

adjoining Mr. James Hayes and John Kenedy's line.

The terms of sale will be, one third in three, one third in six, and one third in twelve months. For particulars apply to Messrs. Prosser and Moncure, who will show the platt.

Immediate possession will be given, but no title made till final payment.

May 10, 1803.

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas E. Pleasants, bankrupt.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late merchant of the county of Louisa, intend to meet at their office in the city of Richmond on Thursday the 12th inst. when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt who have already proved their debts under the said commission, are requested to attend, in order to choose one or more assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, in the place and stead of Proffer and Moncure, two of the assignees heretofore appointed, but have refused to act.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners, Office, Richmond, May 9, 1803.

LAND for SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of King & Queen county, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Friday the 3d day of June next,

The tract of LAND where-on the late Col. Philip Taliaferro refided, fituate in the lower end of King and Queen county; or as much of the said land as may be necessary to raise a sum of money for the payment of which the said land was mortgaged. 1AW 3

The Commissioners.

May 6, 1803.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

The ship Cotton-Planter, Jefferies, arrived last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed the 26th March. The captain has obligingly favoured us with the only paper he brought—the COURIER of the 23d.

The extracts which follow, comprze every article it contains, of a political nature, in which the public have any interest.—

LONDON, March 23.

Stocks this day at 12 *o'clock.*—3 per cent. cons. 64 1-4—ditto for account, 64 1-4 3-4—ditto reduced shut—omnium '3 disc.

Downing-street March 22

By dispatches received this morning from the Earl of Elgin, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, dated January 15, 1803, it appears, that the differences which had subsisted between the Sublime Porte and Beys of Egypt, have been satisfactorily arranged through the mediation of His Majesty's Ambassador.

Our preparations have produced the effect of stopping the sailing of the Louisiana expedion, and of the Dutch squadron, under Vice Admiral Hartsinck.—On Friday last, a Courier arrived at the French Ambassador's at the Hague, with orders, that the squadron for Louisiana should remain in port, and that the troops should be cantoned at Helvoet till further orders. The expedition was to have sailed to day.

Vice Admiral Hartsinck's squadron was to have sailed at the same time for the Mediterranean, to relieve Admiral De Winter. But the Dutch Government wish to wait the issue of the negociations between this country and France.

The Dutch Funds continue falling.

Admiral Lord Gardner arrived at Portsmouth yesterday, and is to hoist his flag on board the Neptune.

Admiral Lord Keith is very actively employed at Plymouth in superintending the fitting out of ships. A great number of prime seamen have entered within these few days.

It has been rumoured, that in consequence of the First Consul's behaviour to Lord Whitworth, at the audience on Sunday se'nnight, his lordship has intimated to the minister of foreign affairs, that he shall not attend Consular levees, without a proper explanation of the events of that day. His lordship acts with proper spirit.—An insult to our Ambassador is an insult to the British nation, and ample apology ought to be demanded for it.

A Cabinet Council sat several hours yesterday, upon the dispatches received from France

"By letters from Frankfort, of the 10th of March, we are informed (say the Paris papers which we received yesterday) that the English merchants in Germany discover the utmost jealousy and uneasiness in regard to the endeavors of the French to revive the trade with that country. They view with indignation the new trading establishments in different ports. They blame France for the care with which Spain now endeavors to protect her manufactures, by prohibiting the exportation of Spanish wool. They see, with all the feeling of malicious envy, the vigorous measures taken on the Scheldt and Rhine to prevent the importation of English manufactures; the encouragement given to those who attempt a smuggling trade into England, and that the declaration of Cherbourg to be a free port for liqueurs and brandy, which is likely to produce a large exportation of these articles to the opposite coasts of England and Ireland. The establishment, too, of Chambers and of a General Council of Commerce in France, has given much food for English envy.—They are still in alarm in regard to col. Sabastiana; and they talk of the cession of the port of Tetuan, and of the fortifications of Tournehout, at the mouth of the Scheldt, to France. They will suppose that a squadron of two ships of war, and several transports, has sailed to take possession of Mocao, ceded to France by Portugal."

There is said to be now a very frequent correspondence between Berlin and Paris, relating to an approaching interview between the King of Prussia and the First Consul, when the latter visits Belgium.

We extract the following articles from a Rotterdam paper of the 19th inst.

"The grand question of peace and war is suspended on the will of Bonaparte.—There is no absolute hostility pre-determined by the English Ministry; the limits of concession, on their part, are chalked out; and as France may approach that point without injury to her safety or her honour, it is hoped she will weigh the consequences, and suffer the scale to preponderate on the side of humanity, and of regard for the dearest interests of this country, which are immediately at stake; thus convincing us of the importance of her amity."

When the dates of the affair at the Cape of Good Hope are examined, it would appear that the present preparations for war have not been too precipitate. From the time the dispatches were sent out to forbid the surrender, we may reckon on five months *difference* with the French government about *something & other*, independent of Malta, which appears a most recent cause of dispute,

The duke of Modena refuses to relinquish his former rights till the countries of Ortenau and Brisgau shall be, without diminution, put into his civil and military possession.

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN.

Talleyrand, as well as his Sovereign, can be insolent to the Ministers of those States degraded by their French connection; or weakened by their French intrigues; but he was far from approving of the violence offered towards the Representatives of the King of the first Nation upon earth: He therefore with all humanity, entreated his Master to make it up. His maxim is, that until France has a Navy equal to that of Britain, the Chief Consul must sink his pretensions to be the modern Alexander, and content himself, with respect to England, to act a-la-Philippe. His advice, however, was so ill received, that he gave in his resignation, and for twenty-four hours rumour appointed, him different successors, such as Segur, Otto, Calliard, &c.; but while the public were thus busy, Bonaparte invited Talleyrand to dine with him in private, and after some explanation, returned him his Ministerial Portfeuille, and he is, at present, again the first favourite of the First Consul.

Authentic letters from Dunkirk state, that there were a few days ago disturbances among the persons employed in the Dock-yards of the Republic, who wished to regulate their pay according to the price of provisions. Several of the rioters were taken up, but the armed force was under the necessity of being called in. Tranquility seemed to be restored after the apprehensions of the ringleaders; but a great degree of fermentation still exists.

The merchants of Turin have obtained from the French Government the free exportation of wrought silks from Piedmont.

Three fine frigates, the Amelia, Athalion, and African, are, we understand, also to cruise off Goree, to watch the motions of the Dutch, should it be necessary, to give timely information to government.

The famous Klopstock died at Hamburgh on the 13th of March, in the 79th year of his age.

Philadelphia Gazette May 2.

By the Susanna, arrived on Saturday from New orleans, we received the following ludicrous performance. Our correspondent informs, that altho it had not yet been officially promulgated, it was privately circulated through the town, and was viewed as the salutary of the Gallican administration.—The novelty of its contents entitles it to a conspicuous exhibition. Let our government now decide who have been the dupes of an artful and insidious policy.

[TRANSLATION.]

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the French Republic,
L'Aussat, Colonial Prefect,
TO THE
LOUISIANIANS.

Your separation from France marks one of the most shameful epochs of her annals, under an enfeebled and corrupt goverement, after an ignominious war, and a disgraceful peace.

To that cowardly and unnatural abandonment, you presented the contrast of heroic love, fidelity and courage.

The hearts of all Frenchmen were softened by the spectacle. They never let it slip their remembrance. They then exclaimed, with pride, and have never since ceased to repeat, that *the blood of France runs in your veins.*

As soon as they had regained their dignity and their glory, by the revolution and a train of prodigious triumphs, they turned towards you their affectionate attention. You constituted a part of their first negociation. They wished your retrocession to accompany and signalize their *first* peace.

The time was not yet arrived. It was necessary that A MAN should appear, to whom nothing which is *natural, great, magnanimous and just*, was new or impossible:—who, to the talent of atchieving the most splendid victories, united the more extraordinary one of combining and securing to them the most happy consequences: who, by the ascendancy of his mind commanded at once terror from his enemies and his confidence from allies: who, by his penetrating genius, discriminated the true interests of his country, and, by an irresistable will, gave operation to those interests:—who, in fine, *was born* to replace France on her own basis, to establish her in the whole extent of her limits, and to erase all the blemishes of her history.

This man, Louisianians, presides over our destinies. From this moment he is the pledge of your happiness. To secure this, in this fortunate soil, it is only necessary to assist the prodigality of nature. This is the design of the French government.

To cultivate peace and friendship with all your neighbors; to protect your commerce, encourage your agriculture, people your desarts; foster industry, respect property, customs and opinions; pay reverence to religion; to honour virtue; to secure to the laws their sovereignty, and to correct them only as the light of experience may dictate, to introduce permanent order and economy in all the branches of the public administration to unite still closer the ties which the same origin, the same morals, the same dispositions have created between this colony and the mother country; these, Louisianians, are the honarable objects of the mission of your Captain General Victor your colonial prefect and your chief judge.—These, they are happy to say, are the motives with which they come to mix with you.

The reputation of the Captain General has doubtless even here preceded him.—Companion in arms with the First Consul, he distinguished himself, from the commencement of the compaign of the famous armies of Italy. In less brilliant days, he astonished Suwarrow by precipitating his flight: *He was, in fine, one of the lieutenants of Bonaparte at the battle of Marengo!* Surrounded with those titles, the illustrious pledges, of his fame, he comes to you, Louisianians, with a lively desire of rendering himself dear to you by the exercise of all the virtues, the cares, and industry, which devolve on the chief of a happy people. His ardour for your prosperity, the uprightness of his intentions, the agreeableness and affability of his access and manners, which are even ornaments to his military laurels, will secure to him your affection and confidence. He brings with him a part of those troops who have made the earth tremble, even to these remote shores. Batavia, since the peace, has admired their good conduct and excellent discipline. You will like her admire and esteem them.

In short Louisianians, you will find in your Chief Judge, genius, impartiality and disinterestedness. He comes to you already known by the fame of his talents, by his sufferings and misfortunes.

Under every circumstance you will have reason to rejoice at having become French, you will daily feel more and more the value of that splendid title, the object of the envy of the whole globe.

We know, nevertheless, Louisianians, and will dissimulate it, that during thirty years, Spain, by the temperance of a generous and mild government, has endeavoured to make you forget the grievous fault of an unworthy agent of this noble nation—She is our close and faithful friend: It will not be us who will instigate you to repay her mildness with ingratitude.—We will endeavor, by acts of munificence, to emulate the policy of the Chief she had given you. Your attachment for the French Republic, our common country; your gratitude to those who protect you, and the daily sight of your growing prosperity, are the objects which we shall aim at; with a zeal and assiduity, which only can be limited by the fulfilment of all our duties and all our wishes.

New-Orleans, the 11th year of the French Republic.

L'AUSSATT.

By the Colonial Prefect,
The officer of administration, acting as Secretary,

DOUGEROT.

May 4.

POSTSCRIPT.

WAR DECLARED!!

An express arrived in town this morning, at half past 3 o'clock, from N. York, which place it left at 6 last evening and brings the following.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE, contained in a letter, dated

"*Tuesday evening, May 3.*

"I beg leave to acquaint you that War was declared between France and England, on the 25th March. This you may depend on, as I have sent this by express."

BALTIMORE, MAY 5.

WAR DECLARED!

The following is part of a letter from a most respectable house in Boston to another in this city, obligingly handed to the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

BOSTON, April 29th, 1803.
Friday Evening.

"By an arrival this morning at Portsmouth, N. H. in 34 days from London, we have an account of the DECLARATION OF WAR by Great-Britain against France, which is communicated in the following manner:—the captain of the Portsmouth vessel informes, that the day after his leaving the Downs he was boarded by a Britssh frigate, the Lieut. of which informed him that the account had been officially received at Plymouth, and that the English cruisers were all ordered out. The rumor is so much credited here that several thousand barrels of flour have been bo't up on speculations."

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—
WEDNEDAY, MAY 11, 1803.

WAR.

From the accounts received from Boston and New-York, published in this day's Gazette, there appears to be no longer a doubt, but that HOSTILITIES have commenced between GREAT-BRITAIN and FRANCE.—This circumstance will fortunately preserve Louisana from the arms of Bonaparte for the present—But Great Britain will most probably attempt the possession of it, as well as the navigation of the Missisippi, since the United States have shewn so much indifference concerning these important acquisitions.—The advantages which would have arisen to France from the Colony of Louisiana will therefore be transferred to Britain, and this country will at all events, be deprived in the course a few years of the navigation of the Missisippi.—Such are the calamities and national evils which invariably proceed from weak and pusilanimous measures in Government.—Had our Executive acted with that firmness which become Americans, New Orleans might have been several months since in the possesson of the citizens of the Union, and they would have had nothing to dread from France or Spain.

Thomas H. Wooding, Esq; and Maj. Daniel Coleman, are elected to represent the county of Pittsylvania in the next General Assembly. The following is the state of the poll:

Thomas H. Wooding,	860
Major Coleman,	826
For a Representative to Congress.	
Matthew Clay,	863
James Hurt,	22

The fate of Louisina is at length determined—It will be seen by the accounts received by the Venilia, published in this day's paper, that a French Prefect has arrived at New Orleans, and taken possession of the province in the name of the First Consul of France.------Where now are the fair promises of the Marquis de Yrujo.—Before his letter was written to our Secretary of State, Louisiana was in possession of the French. Can any person therefore, in the United States, be so credulous, as to believe, that the Spanish minister was ignorant of this circumstance, when he penned his courtly letter to Mr. Madison, kissing his hand, and wishing him centuries of health.----What therefore must every reasonable man conclude from such conduct.—We must suppose, that the Marquis de Yruzo, either intended his letter as an insult to the Executive of America, or that he had a most contemptible opinion of their intellects.—One of those inferences must necessarily be drawn, or we shall imagine, that the Spanish Minister was himself a fool, and did not know properly what he was about. Had he mentioned or even insinuated that the Province of Louisiana would probably soon be subject to France, but that Spain should guarantee the navigation of the Missisippi, and New Orleans as a place of deposit; then his letter might have been excusable.—But not a syllable of the transfer of Louisiana is mentioned, although a French Prefect had arrived at New Orleans, previous to the date of his letter.—If hostilities have taken place between Great Britain and France, it is very possible that a French army will never arrive at Louisina, but "if the storm blow over" as Lord Whiworth said; we may expect fifty or an hundred thousand French soldiers on our southern frontiers in the course of a few months.—The navigation of the Missisippi will be entirely at the command of Bonaparte, open or shut according to his will and pleasure.—Then we may debate in vain, both about the deposit at New Orleans and the navigation of the Missisippi.—Our President may send to Congress, as many messages, as he pleases, and resolutions upon resolutions may be decreed, but all shall be to no purpose. Before the arrival of a French army there was nothing to prevent our seizing and retaining possession of Louisiana, to which by the treaty of 1795, we were justly entitled when relinquished by Sqain.—But to drive out 50 or 100,000 disciplined troops, is an undertaking too arduous for the present state of American power.—A European war alone can save us, and even then it will depend upon the policy which Mr Jefferson may pursue.

In the last Examiner, there is a piece in vindication of the horrid crime of ransacking the tombs of the dead; "for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of Anatomy;" and the writer says "this occurs every day, or rather night in Philadelphia, and no person utters a sentiment of disapprobation."------It is however with great satisfaction that we can contradict this calumny, upon the citizens of Philadephia.—In Philadelphia as well as in New York, the crime of pillaging the graves of the dead, is not only reprobated in the strongest terms, but severely punished.—We do not know the precise punishment inflicted upon such offenders in Philadelphia, but in New-York, there was a law enacted only four years since, subjecting persons convicted of this crime to hard labour in the state prison for a period of seven years.—While we differ in the most decided manner from the writer in the Examiner, in our sentiments respecting the criminality of the practice, we perfectly agree with him in opinion, that every friend to humanity should promote the art of anatomical dissection; but this can be done without unwarrantably plundering public burying grounds and carrying off the bodies of the interred.—Every University that has a professorship of Anatomy as well as the principal surgeons in every county, and large cities, ought to pe furnished annually by the public with a sufficient number of subjects fit for dissection.—This is done in Britain, France, and we believe in New-York and Philadelphia.—The subjects which are generally allotted for this useful purpose, are the bodies of those unhappy persons, who have been guilty of suicide or executed for the crime of murder.—If from the virtuous state of society in some places, crimes of this nature seldom occur, the public surgeon is ordered to bargain with those who may choose it, for the property of their persons when dead; but this rarely occurs, as in general, more than are required, forfeit their bodies by acts of criminality, to the public,—Four instances of suicide have occurred in Richmond, in the period of the last six months.—This number was certainly sufficient for the students of the College of William & Mary for twelve months.—If there be at present no existing law in the state of Virginia, authorising the disposal of the bodies of such criminals for public dissections; one certainly ought to be framed, as it would have the double tendency both of preventing the crime of suicide, and improving the knowledge of Anatomy.

WONDERFUL.

Democracy appears to have been so well organized in Pennsylvania, as Duane formerly boasted, that Governor M'Kean, who owes his greatness to that only circumstance, has found himself obliged to interpose, and to stop the mad demolishing and demoralizing career by the timely exercise of the VETO, which is allowed by the Constitution of that state. We say timely, from the assurance, that if he had permitted the Duanites, and the Gallatinites, to have gone a step further, the whole state would have sunk into the miseries of anarchy, or would have been overwhelmed in jacobinical demolition.

The Federalists have been pointed at by way of derision as the "War party" of the present day.—Yes, the Federalists will take the name; they are, and ever have been the "War party" when national interest or honor demanded it. When our revolution was yet in embryo, and the clouds of destruction lowered thick and heavy over our then distracted country, they were the "War party," who, with Washington at their head boldly stepped forth to defend her injured rights. When France had set our government at defiance and robbed and murdered our defenceless commercial citizens, they were the "War party," who under their illustrious leader, pointed out the dignified path America ought to tread, and nobly led the way—they generously taxed themselves to bear the burthen of the war, and proffered their treasure and their blood, that the poor and industrious might continue to enjoy the fruits of *their* patriotism and *their* labours. And now, when dangers again threaten their beloved country, they are found foremost in the ranks to repel aggression and make the danger all their own.

This is that "War party," so unjustly calumniated; but what high minded American but will glory in belonging to it. And who are those, and what are their services, who now step forward to tarnish their well earned fame. Is it a Jefferson? His flight to Carter's mountain before a contemptible British force, while filling the most important office in the state of Va. will remain an immortal memento of his cowardice and disgrace. Is it a Gallatin? He is known only by his treasonable practices against our government. Is it a Duane? His crimes only have brought him into notice. Is it a Smith, a Monroe, a Dawson, a Clinton? They have chiefly risen in the sunshine of prosperity to fatten on the spoils of federal victories.

But look at the bright reverse. At the head of federal patriots we find the great, the immortal, the revered Washington.—Close in his train we find a Hamilton; who in that time which "tried men's souls" fought the battles of his country. Here also we find an Adams—our treaties with Holland, France and Britian at that eventful period, attest the purity of his patriotism. Linked with these was also a Pickering, a M'Henry, a St. Clair and a long list of heroes, whose actions will adorn the page of history when they are mingled with the dust. And these men are styled the "enemies of their country!" Yes, the hardy, hoared headed veteran, who in times of danger delivered our country from conquest—our villages and farms from conflagration and devastation—and our friends and relatives from the murderous bayonet, have been ignominiously discarded from office, and the smiling sycophant, who can flatter and blow up the passions, exalted over their heads. O delusion! surely we have drunk deep of the bitter cup.

New-York Gazette.

LATEST ACCOUNTS.

From Letters received at Boston, to the 27th March, by the Diana, from Liverpool, WAR was not then DECLARED, altho' HOSTILITIES were expected.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Ship	Bridges, Thomas,	Liverpool.
Sch.	John, Olephant,	City Point.
	Caroline, Lewis,	Philadelphia.
	Mary, Cobbs,	Norfolk.
	Friendship, Snow,	Boston.
	Harlequin, Franklin,	Philadelphia.
	Harriott, Beckwith,	Baltimore.
	Union, Haynes,	Salem.
	Wealthy, Fisher,	Philadelphia.
Brig	Fidelity, Jenkins,	Demerara.
Sloop	Little Jim, Smith,	Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch.	Betsey, Russel,	Baltimore.
	John, Olephant,	Philadelphia.
	Favourite, Weymouth,	N. York.
	W. Reburn, Travers,	Do.
	Federalist, Creighton,	Do.
	Friendship, Snow,	Boston.

A petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, praying that an Act may pass, for extending the navigation of the river Hardware, in the county of Albemarle, from its source to the forks of the said river.

May 7, 1803. p

COMMITTED to the Jail of Albemarle county, a Negro man, by the name of NED, about 50 years of age, has several scars on his face, says he is the property of Leonard Henley, of Louisa county. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

THOMAS WALLS, junr. Jailer.
Albemarle county, April 21, 1803.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,
Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewise a few good Clocks for sale—All of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased, in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of this month, on the premises, to the highest bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the estate of Ann Rose Robertson, deceased.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Petersburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent stand for a store or tavern. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into small parcels for the accommodation of purchasers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry R. Coleman, } Robertson.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

The Famous and Complete Horse,

STIRLING.

Never beaten but once and then by accident

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, some-"times ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Pay-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Crustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Bur or,d beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Temple's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineaas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.

Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none ocery old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 12awtf

Hanover County Court, 28th February, 1803.

William Galt, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Richard Richardson and Dudley Richardson, Defendants. } In Chan'y

THE defendant Richard Richardson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Richard Richardson, do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Tho. Pollard, D.C.H.C.

The highbred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses.

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haskins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas

obliges me to move my horse Dion, across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas. Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.

March 15, 1803.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/3;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. oawtJ

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 2, 1803,

Between

William Woodbridge, Plaintiff,

And

James Perry, John Perry, Peter Perry, Allen Whitworth, William Leprad, Daniel Weisiger and John Watkins, Defendants.

THE defendant James Perry, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE, }

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3061 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princestreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.